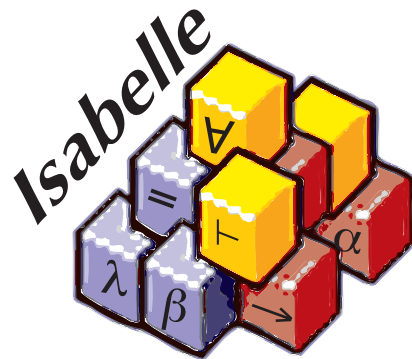


Introduction to Isabelle

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Intro

Organisatorials

Web Page

<http://www4.in.tum.de/~ballarin/belgrade08-tut>

General Schedule

- ▶ Two tutorials per day
- ▶ Hands-on lab sessions with exercises
- ▶ Discussion of exercises

What You Will Learn

- ▶ How to use a theorem prover
- ▶ Background, how it works
- ▶ How to prove and specify

Health Warning
Theorem Proving is addictive

Contents

- ▶ Intro & motivation, getting started with Isabelle
- ▶ Foundations & Principles
 - ▶ Lambda Calculus
 - ▶ Types & Classes
 - ▶ Natural Deduction
- ▶ Proof & Specification Techniques
 - ▶ Isar: mathematics style proofs
 - ▶ Inductively defined sets, rule induction
 - ▶ Datatypes, structural induction
 - ▶ Recursive functions & code generation

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Introduction

What is a Proof?

To prove

(Merriam-Webster)

1. from Latin probare (test, approve, prove)
2. to learn or find out by experience (archaic)
3. to establish the existence, truth, or validity of (by evidence or logic)

Prove a theorem; the charges were never proved in court

Pops up everywhere

- ▶ politics (weapons of mass destruction)
- ▶ courts (beyond reasonable doubt)
- ▶ religion (god exists)
- ▶ science (cold fusion works)

What is a Mathematical Proof?

In mathematics, a proof is a demonstration that, given certain axioms, some statement of interest is necessarily true.

(Wikipedia)

Example: $\sqrt{2}$ is not rational.

Proof. Assume there is $r \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that $r^2 = 2$.

Hence there are mutually prime p and q with $r = \frac{p}{q}$.

Thus $2q^2 = p^2$, i.e. p^2 is divisible by 2.

2 is prime, hence it also divides p , i.e. $p = 2s$.

Substituting this into $2q^2 = p^2$ and dividing by 2 gives $q^2 = 2s^2$.

Hence, q is also divisible by 2. Contradiction. Qed.

Nice, but...

- ▶ Still not rigorous enough for some
 - ▶ What are the axioms?
 - ▶ What are the rules?
 - ▶ How big can the steps be?
 - ▶ What is obvious or trivial?
- ▶ Informal language, easy to get wrong,
- ▶ easy to miss something, easy to cheat.

Theorem. A cat has nine tails.

Proof. No cat has eight tails.

One cat has one more tail than no cat.

Hence it must have nine tails.

What is a Formal Proof?

A derivation in a formal calculus

Example

$A \wedge B \longrightarrow B \wedge A$ derivable in the following system:

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{X \in S}{S \vdash X} \text{ (assumption)} \\ \\ \frac{S \vdash X \quad S \vdash Y}{S \vdash X \wedge Y} \text{ (conjI)} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \frac{S \cup \{X\} \vdash Y}{S \vdash X \longrightarrow Y} \text{ (impl)} \\ \\ \frac{S \cup \{X, Y\} \vdash Z}{S \cup \{X \wedge Y\} \vdash Z} \text{ (conjE)} \end{array}$$

Proof

1. $\{A, B\} \vdash B$ (by assumption)
2. $\{A, B\} \vdash A$ (by assumption)
3. $\{A, B\} \vdash B \wedge A$ (by conjI with 1 and 2)
4. $\{A \wedge B\} \vdash B \wedge A$ (by conjE with 3)
5. $\{\} \vdash A \wedge B \longrightarrow B \wedge A$ (by impl with 4)

What is a Theorem Prover?

Implementation of a formal logic on a computer

- ▶ Fully automated (propositional logic)
- ▶ Automated, but not necessarily terminating (first-order logic)
- ▶ With automation, but mainly interactive (higher-order logic)
- ▶ Based on rules and axioms
- ▶ Can deliver proofs

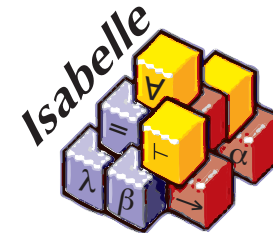
There are other (algorithmic) verification tools:

- ▶ Model checking, static analysis, ...
- ▶ Usually do not deliver proofs

Why Theorem Proving?

- ▶ Analysing systems/programs thoroughly
- ▶ Finding design and specification errors early
- ▶ High assurance (machine checked)
- ▶ Can communicate proof for checking by others
- ▶ It's not always easy
- ▶ It's fun

Isabelle



A generic interactive proof assistant

- ▶ **Generic:**
not specialised to one particular logic
(two large developments: HOL and ZF, will use HOL)
- ▶ **Interactive:**
more than just yes/no, you can interactively guide the system
- ▶ **Proof assistant:**
helps to explore, find, and maintain proofs

The Heads behind Isabelle



Larry Paulson



Tobias Nipkow



Markus Wenzel

Why Isabelle?

- ▶ Free
- ▶ Widely used systems
- ▶ Active development
- ▶ High expressiveness and automation
- ▶ Reasonably easy to use
- ▶ and because we know it best ;-)

If I prove it on the computer, it is correct, right?

If I Prove It on the Computer, It Is Correct, Right?

No, because:

1. Hardware could be faulty
2. Operating system could be faulty
3. Implementation runtime system could be faulty
4. Compiler could be faulty
5. Implementation of prover could be faulty
6. Logic could be inconsistent
7. Theorem could mean something else

If I Prove It on the Computer, It Is Correct, Right?

No, but:

Probability for

- ▶ 1 and 2 reduced by using different systems
- ▶ 3 and 4 reduced by using different compilers
- ▶ Faulty implementation reduced by right architecture
- ▶ Inconsistent logic reduced by implementing & analysing it
- ▶ Wrong theorem reduced by expressive/intuitive logics

No guarantees, but assurance immensely higher than with manual proof.

If I Prove It on the Computer, It Is Correct, Right?

Soundness architectures

Careful implementation

PVS

LCF approach, small proof kernel

HOL4

Isabelle

Explicit proofs + proof checker

Coq

Twelf

Isabelle

Meta Logic

Meta language

The language used to talk about another language.

Examples

German in a Spanish class, English in an English class.

Meta logic

The logic used to formalize another logic.

Example

Mathematics used to formalize derivations in formal logic.

Meta Logic — Example

Syntax

Formulae: $F ::= V \mid F \longrightarrow F \mid F \wedge F \mid \text{False}$
 $V ::= [A - Z]$

Derivability: $S \vdash X$ where X a formula, S a set of formulae

Logic vs. meta logic

$$\frac{X \in S}{S \vdash X}$$
$$\frac{S \vdash X \quad S \vdash Y}{S \vdash X \wedge Y}$$
$$\frac{S \cup \{X\} \vdash Y}{S \vdash X \longrightarrow Y}$$
$$\frac{S \cup \{X, Y\} \vdash Z}{S \cup \{X \wedge Y\} \vdash Z}$$

Isabelle's Meta Logic



∧

Syntax $\bigwedge x. F$ (F another meta level formula)
in ASCII !!x. F

- ▶ Universal quantifier at the meta level
- ▶ Used to denote parameters
- ▶ Example and more later



Syntax $A \implies B$ (A, B other meta level formulae)
in ASCII $A ==> B$

Binds to the right

$$A \implies B \implies C = A \implies (B \implies C)$$

Abbreviation

$$\llbracket A; B \rrbracket \implies C = A \implies B \implies C$$

- ▶ Read: A and B implies C
- ▶ Used to write rules, theorems, and proof states

Example: a Theorem

Mathematics if $x < 0$ and $y < 0$, then $x + y < 0$

Formal logic
variation $\vdash x < 0 \wedge y < 0 \longrightarrow x + y < 0$
 $\{x < 0; y < 0\} \vdash x + y < 0$

Isabelle
variation
variation **lemma** " $x < 0 \wedge y < 0 \longrightarrow x + y < 0$ "
 lemma " $\llbracket x < 0; y < 0 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x + y < 0$ "
 lemma
 assumes " $x < 0$ " **and** " $y < 0$ "
 shows " $x + y < 0$ "

Example: a Rule

Logic	$\frac{X \quad Y}{X \wedge Y}$
variation	$\frac{S \vdash X \quad S \vdash Y}{S \vdash X \wedge Y}$
Isabelle	$\llbracket X; Y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow X \wedge Y$

Example: a Rule with Nested Implication

Logic

$$\frac{X \vee Y \quad \begin{array}{c} X \quad Y \\ \vdots \quad \vdots \\ Z \quad Z \end{array}}{Z}$$

variation

$$\frac{S \cup \{X\} \vdash Z \quad S \cup \{Y\} \vdash Z}{S \cup \{X \vee Y\} \vdash Z}$$

Isabelle

$$\llbracket X \vee Y; X \Longrightarrow Z; Y \Longrightarrow Z \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Z$$

λ

Syntax $\lambda x. F$ (F another meta level formula)
in ASCII `%x. F`

- ▶ Lambda abstraction
- ▶ Used for functions in object logics
- ▶ Used to encode bound variables in object logics
- ▶ More about this in the next lecture

System Architecture

Proof General – user interface

HOL, ZF – object-logics

Isabelle – generic, interactive theorem prover

Standard ML – logic implemented as ADT

User can access all layers!

System Requirements

- ▶ **Linux, FreeBSD, MacOS X or Solaris**
- ▶ **Standard ML**
(PolyML fastest, SML/NJ supports more platforms)
- ▶ **XEmacs or Emacs**
(for ProofGeneral)

Documentation

Available from <http://isabelle.in.tum.de>

- ▶ Learning Isabelle
 - ▶ Tutorial on Isabelle/HOL (LNCS 2283)
 - ▶ Tutorial on Isar
 - ▶ Tutorials for various packages
- ▶ Reference Manuals
 - ▶ Isabelle/Isar Reference Manual
 - ▶ Isabelle Reference Manual
 - ▶ Isabelle System Manual
- ▶ Reference Manuals for Object-Logics

ProofGeneral

- ▶ User interface for Isabelle
- ▶ Runs under XEmacs or Emacs
- ▶ Isabelle process in background



Interaction via

- ▶ Basic editing in XEmacs (with highlighting etc)
- ▶ Buttons (tool bar)
- ▶ Key bindings
- ▶ ProofGeneral Menu (lots of options, try them)

X-Symbol Cheat Sheet

Input of funny symbols in ProofGeneral

- ▶ via menu (“X-Symbol”)
- ▶ via ASCII encoding (similar to \LaTeX): `\<and>`, `\<or>`, ...
- ▶ via abbreviation: `/\`, `\|`, `-->`, ...
- ▶ via *rotate*: `1 C- . = \lambda` (cycles through variations of letter)

	\forall	\exists	λ	\neg	\wedge	\vee	\longrightarrow	\Rightarrow
1.	<code>\<forall></code>	<code>\<exists></code>	<code>\<lambda></code>	<code>\<not></code>	<code>/\</code>	<code>\ </code>	<code>--></code>	<code>=></code>
2.	ALL	EX	%	~	&			

1. converted to X-Symbol
2. stays ASCII

For more symbols, see LNCS 2283, Appendix 1.

Demo

Document Generation

Generating PDF Documents

```
isatool mkdir [ <options> ] [ <logic> ] <name>
```

creates **IsaMakefile** and **session directory** *<name>*.

- ▶ Put your theory files in the session directory.
- ▶ Edit *<name>/ROOT.ML* and *<name>/document/root.tex*.
- ▶ Use `isatool make` to run session.

When running the session

- ▶ Isabelle compiles and checks theory files.
- ▶ Isabelle produces \LaTeX output.
- ▶ This is processed by `pdflatex`.

Debugging \LaTeX Errors

Instruct Isabelle to keep generated \LaTeX output:

- ▶ Uncomment `-D generated` option of `usedir` command.
- ▶ Re-run session.
- ▶ \LaTeX sources will be left in directory `\langle name \rangle/generated`.
- ▶ Run `pdflatex root.tex` in that directory.

Writing a Document

Formal Comments

Text within the following commands will be printed.

text $\{ * \dots * \}$ **txt** $\{ * \dots * \}$ **--** " \dots "

Anitquotations

Formal comments may quote terms, formulas, theorems, ...

$@\{\text{typ } \tau\}$	print type τ
$@\{\text{term } t\}$	print term t
$@\{\text{prop } \phi\}$	print formula ϕ
$@\{\text{thm } a\}$	print theorem a
$@\{\text{thm [source] } a\}$	check availability of a , print its name
$@\{\text{text } s\}$	print string s

Further Reading

- ▶ LNCS 2283, Section 4.2 (General document preparation)
- ▶ Isabelle System Manual (Theory graph browser)
- ▶ Isabelle Isar Reference Manual (Anitquotations)